NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.
Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

Volume XXXIX..... .....No. 187

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—SAVED FROM THE WRECK; OR, WOMAN'S WILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. J. Z. Little.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—DARING DICK, at 2 P. M. closes at 4:30 P. M. SWAMP ANGELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
THE SEVEN DWARFS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—IVANHOE; OR, THE JEWESS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheelock and Miss Ione Burke.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT; opens at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—LONDON BY NIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M. Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.—GRAND PAGEANT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and at 7 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, July 6, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear.

THE COMET was again visible last night, thus affording another opportunity to observers for getting a sight of the erratic visitor. We believe it has not yet been remarked that the present year was chosen for the excursion of the comet because it is an off year in politics. Otherwise it could have expected to attract little attention, at least in this country.

PARTIES IN FRANCE are negotiating with each other for concentration in view of the serious character of the political situation. Apparently the legitimists are about to make a real effort to place the Count de Chambord on the throne, but MacMahon is too good a republican or imperialist to stand idly by till it is effected.

BISHOP CUMMINS has been canonically deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and from his office of Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. How absurd all this seems when we remember that apostolical succession is admitted in his case and that he had already left the Protestant Episcopal Church to found a Protestant Episcopal Church of his own.

WASHINGTON has been having one of those old-fashioned storms in which dust is the most active agent that it used to have in the days before it obtained a delegate in Congress, a Governor and a Board of Public Works. The storm was perhaps the result of the change from the new order of things, though we presume it is not to be attributed to the fact that there is a Blow on the Commission.

THE SERMONS YESTERDAY attracted but small congregations, partly because the favorite divines, with one or two exceptions, were not in their pulpits, and partly from the fact that even good Christians seem to think that the Lord is willing to grant them leave of absence during the summer. Unfortunately this indisposition to go to church during the warm season indicates that the devil has no time for a vacation.

THE HOWARD COURT MARTIAL, from the finding which we print this morning, reached the conclusion that General Howard is not guilty; but the President, though he approved it, was apparently of the opinion that the charges are true. In other words, the Christian soldier has been whitewashed gladly by the Court of Inquiry, but very reluctantly by General Grant. The review of the Judge Advocate General is a scathing rebuke of the whole transaction. It is seldom that we find army officers acting so much like politicians.

THE COLLEGE BOAT RACE at Saratoga has become the subject of immediate importance, and everything in relation to it has just now a particular interest. We print this morning some interesting letters in regard to the coming contest. Gradually our intercollegiate races are attracting as much attention on this side of the water as the contests of the university crews in England, but the future of the American college clubs, to a great extent, depends upon the results of the racing of the present year. This adds a special importance to the Saratoga race.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.—In another column we publish a highly interesting case of painful importance at the present moment. There, circumstantially related, is a case of a young woman, twenty-two years of age, who, having been bitten by a mad dog two weeks previously, was taken ill on the 19th day of September. A physician was called who found her in all the convulsions of hydrophobia. Five days thereafter she was convalescent, the treatment having been that she was deprived of seventy-two ounces of her blood by "the cold and early use of the lancet."

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON at Plymouth church yesterday was the feature among the pulpit discourses, not because it was much more striking or original than any of the others, but because it was not the sermon which everybody expected him to preach. It was the religion of joy that he preached, when it was believed that he would have something to say of his own griefs. There was not one word in the discourse about the grave charges which affect his standing as a Christian minister. This may have been wise, but most people will doubt its wisdom. The Christian minister ought to be above suspicion, and one little sentence, "Not guilty," from Mr. Beecher's lips yesterday morning would have been better than all his fine words about the religion of joy.

Latest Phase of the Third Term Question—Will the President Speak?

We hold it to be the plain duty of President Grant to put an end to the anxious forebodings and misgivings of the country respecting his supposed intention to be again a candidate for his present high office. When the Governor of an important State, who is on friendly terms with the President and has been favored with a confidential interview at the White House, comes before the public to defend himself against the imputation of favoring a third term, and his defence is a virtual admission of the truth of the charge, it is time for General Grant to interpose and set the question at rest. There are methods enough by which he can do so without any violation of official decorum. Among others, he might, without any breach of propriety, address a letter to Governor Kemper, informing him that his discussion proceeds on a mistaken basis, inasmuch as the present occupant of the Executive Mansion will not, under any circumstances, consent to be again a candidate. He might strengthen his disclaimer and secure undoubting belief in its sincerity by a cogent statement of the reasons why the faith of the country in the permanence of our institutions ought not to be disturbed by so alarming an experiment. It would be a becoming and reassuring thing for the President to say, repeating and endorsing the language of Jefferson, "I should unwillingly be the person who should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office." As Governor Kemper is the first official person who has publicly discussed this question he has furnished a good occasion for such a contradiction by President Grant as will extinguish this controversy and relieve the widespread public apprehensions. The Governor of a State whom the President invited to his house for a confidential interview is not beneath his notice, and a letter correcting the misconceptions of that functionary would be fit and timely. But if General Grant should think some other method of quieting the public mind more consistent with his official position the country will be too glad of the substance to cavil on the form.

As the occasion for a distinct denial on the part of the President seemed clear after the publication of Governor Kemper's letter, it must to all seem well nigh imperative, in view of the utterances of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, which we give in another column. Senator Gordon, upon his return home, was interviewed by an Atlanta journalist, and this topic was somewhat largely dealt with. Gordon spoke of himself as "very intimate" with the President—"almost as much so as any one"—and he declared it as his conviction that the President was "exceedingly anxious to run again." This sounds almost like a feeler of public opinion directly from the White House. Furthermore, Gordon gives a glimpse of what it would perhaps not be inaccurate to call a programme. Grant, he says, does not care to make his third run as a party candidate, but as a people's candidate. Fortunately we all know what in such cases the "people's candidates" are. If a man cannot get a regular nomination of either party he has himself put up by a committee of his personal adherents with loud declarations that the people demand this candidate and no other. General Grant has adherents enough in office to play this game in very respectable style, and he should not by his silence give strength to the opinion that he will profit by such a course.

Washington, who first set the wise precedent of declining a third election, thought his decision of sufficient importance to be communicated to the people of the United States in a public address. No President ever cherished higher and stricter notions, either of his personal dignity or the dignity of his office, than Washington; but his views of propriety were not so fastidious as to require him to wait until a third election or a third nomination was offered him before publicly declining it. The occasion of his celebrated Farewell Address was his determination to retire from office at the close of his second term. He published it at an early period, before any steps had been taken for the next election. His illustrious example would shield and vindicate General Grant from the unseemliness of declining an honor of which there has been no responsible proffer. Washington rightly judged that the people were entitled to know the intentions of the highest officer of their government. The first paragraph of the Farewell Address is in these words:—"The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made." If it was consistent with Washington's dignity to make such an announcement previous to the opening of the canvass it cannot be derogatory to General Grant. The similar declaration by Jefferson was equally public and still further in advance of the election. The justification, in both cases, consisted in the fact that the possibility of another re-election was a mooted topic in political circles, and both Washington and Jefferson thought it due to the country that it should have early notice of their determination. No subsequent President has made a similar announcement for the sufficient reason that, until now, there has been no subsequent President whose re-election, after a second term, was ever discussed or even thought of as possible. But a third election of President Grant having become the leading political topic of the time he may as fitly speak out on the subject as either Washington or Jefferson. The reason for breaking silence in his case is even more urgent, because the question is so much more disquieting. General Grant's supposed wish to run again has filled the public mind with grave apprehensions which it is his duty to remove.

In Washington's time and Jefferson's time the influence of a President on the elections was very trifling. Our present system of caucuses and political conventions had not then arisen. The patronage of the government was small and it was never exerted for electioneering purposes. But the enormous growth of Executive patronage since the war enables the President to elect, through the activity of dependent and devoted office-holders, a majority of the delegates to every political convention whose action he wishes to control. The reason why the public mind is so disturbed by the third term question is its knowledge that President Grant can as easily secure a majority of the delegates to the republican convention of 1876 as he did in 1872, and that it practically rests in his own choice whether he will have another nomination or not. Once nominated, it becomes simply a question whether the republican party is stronger than its adversary. If the Executive patronage has become strong enough to enable a President to re-elect himself, against the precedents and public feeling, which stand opposed to a third term, there ceases to be any security that a President, once in office, may not re-elect himself for life. If Grant cannot be successfully opposed, with all the precedents of the government against him, it will be vain to resist him in any future election after these precedents and the strong body of public sentiment by which they are supported shall have been broken down. If he is elected a third time he will become the master of our liberties. He owes it to the country to put an end to this disquieting apprehension which is so largely shared by our citizens.

If President Grant is not nursing the kind of ambition of which the country suspects him his credit and usefulness require that he should speedily set this question at rest. Public confidence in his measures and the moral might of his administration are destroyed until he convinces his fellow citizens that he is not acting from selfish, interested motives. Every wise as well as every unwise thing he does or proposes will be attributed to sordid, self-seeking ambition unless he puts a stop to the speculations which fill and poison the political atmosphere. It was understood during the latter part of the late session that if the Civil Rights bill passed he would veto it, and many of its friends supposed that he was courting the political favor of the South with a view to its support for a third term. A President whose motives are thus distrusted unsettles and demoralizes the public judgment and cannot expect fair play even for his best acts. The usefulness of government functionaries depends upon public confidence in their character and disinterestedness, and so long as it is supposed that General Grant is scheming for a third term everything he does or forbears to do will be subject to injurious misconstruction, which will fatally impair his influence. If he is wise and seeks the good of the country he will disabuse the public mind of the prevailing idea that he is meditating a step which the example of Washington, the strongly expressed opinion of Jefferson, the uniform precedents set by all his predecessors and the settled judgment of the country condemn as fraught with the gravest peril. Why should he keep the country in a state of painful suspense and apprehension, when a few decisive, authoritative words would restore confidence and secure a candid, independent judgment of all his future public acts?

Hayden's Expedition.

After a long and painful struggle with Congress Dr. Hayden obtained an appropriation sufficient to permit him to continue those explorations with which his name has been identified during so many years. His expedition accordingly is to set out in a few days, and again the Far West will be the scene of active geographical and geological effort. Yet the work of Hayden and his colaborers is not merely scientific, not merely a set of altitudes, thermal tables and hard measurements, conveying to the mind nothing but the tape line and the square. These expeditions have an important influence in the development of the Western Territories, in revealing unknown oases in the desert, in finding rich and fertile valleys and great picturesque and natural wonders. But a few years have elapsed since that wonderful region of the Yellowstone, converted by the foresight of Dr. Hayden into the National Park, was first discovered. Writers have feebly pictured the lofty geysers, spouting hundreds of feet into the air; and the angler has been told that he could catch trout from the basin of the Yellowstone while standing on the edge of a mud volcano, and, without removing the fish from his line, could dip it in the hot waters at his feet and thus draw it out cooked for his repast. These are mere incidents of travel in that Colossus of natural wonders where chasms are so profound that a man below is no larger than a prairie dog to the eye of him who looks down from the brink, and where the swift, broad river at the base of the canyon becomes as a tiny rivulet. The question, then, is, How much of this kind of scenery remains unseen and unexplored? To answer this we take it to be the object of the Hayden expedition and of the other parties who go out to ramble among the wilderness of peaks about the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains or to dive into the dangerous canyons of the Colorado.

We should all remember that a great deal of careful and thankless work has been done by these devoted men, in their zeal for accuracy and ambition to labor in such a manner that their work might receive the commendation of the learned societies, and while they have been thus conscientious they have not failed to add wealth to the Union and to place before mankind natural attractions unknown in other lands. We believe that the results of this year's exploration will not be inferior to those of previous years, in which the title of the American to the name of "The coming traveller" has certainly been proudly earned.

THE ACCIDENT by the falling of a man and his wife over the Fourth avenue improvement, which will probably prove fatal to one if not both of the victims, is the result of sheer neglect on the part of those constructing the work. The HERALD long ago called attention to the dangerous condition of the excavations and predicted accidents like the one now reported. No verdict for damages can recompense a loss of this kind, and if our city government was composed of something better than weak-minded Havemeyers and Charlicks, intent on perpetuating their own power, the lives of the people would not be exposed to so many risks.

The Convicted Police Commissioners—Their Ineligibility Under the Charter.

We have alleged that the convicted Police Commissioners, Charlick and Gardner, have forfeited the offices they held and are ineligible for reappointment under the city charter as well as under the provisions of the Revised Statutes. This has been denied by the profound legal advisers of the Mayor, on the plea that the Commissioners were convicted under the statute of a violation of the Election law of 1872, not involving a violation or evasion of the provisions of the charter. The Assistant Corporation Counsel says:—"Mr. Gardner and Mr. Charlick were not indicted for any offence prohibited by the charter, nor have the provisions of the charter in relation to the conviction of officers of the city government, for violation of its provisions, any application whatever to the cases of those gentlemen." It is very desirable that the Corporation Counsel and his assistants should understand what are the offences "prohibited by the charter," for the Mayor is supposed to get his law from them, and it may be under their advice that he does not regard it as his duty to "keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments," or "to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced." Let us see whether the Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel is correct when he says that the two convicted Police Commissioners, in violating the provisions of the Election law of 1872, devolving upon them certain obligations and duties that they failed to observe and obey, did not commit an "offence prohibited by the charter."

It will probably be conceded that if the Election law of 1872 had been embodied in the charter a conviction for a misdemeanor in having violated one of its provisions would have brought the offender within the operation of section 95 of the charter, which makes it a misdemeanor to "wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act" and disqualifies the guilty party "forever after from receiving or holding any office under the city government." But if the provisions of the Election law of 1872, although not copied verbatim into the charter, are explicitly devolved upon the Police Commissioners by the charter, then a violation of any of those provisions must clearly be a violation of the charter itself. All we find in the original charter of 1873 in relation to the Election law or the duties of the Police Commissioners under it is embraced in section 104, which says:—"All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections, and canvass, estimate and disposition of votes at general elections shall apply to each election of city officers;" and in section 118, which says:—"The several departments shall continue to possess the same powers and perform the same duties as heretofore, except as herein otherwise provided." But in chapter 755, Laws of 1873, supplemental to the charter, we find the duties devolved upon the Police Commissioners by the Election law of 1872 made their duties under the charter. Section 6 of this supplemental act provides, "The Board of Police, Commissioners of Police, &c., of the Police Department of the city of New York shall possess and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore possessed, performed and exercised by the Board, Commissioners, &c., of the Metropolitan Police, district police force and the Police Department of the city of New York; and all the provisions of law which related to such Boards, Commissioners, &c., within the city of New York, so far as they are not respectively inconsistent with the provisions of the act hereby amended, or this act, are hereby devolved upon the Board of Police, Commissioners of Police, &c., of the Police Department of the city of New York."

The convicted Commissioners have been found guilty of violating a law all the duties of which were thus explicitly made their duties under the charter. How can they be held to have escaped the penalty imposed by the charter for precisely that offence?

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—In an article recently published by one of the San Francisco journals valuable statistics as to the products of the gold and silver mines were given. From this report we learn that the total yield in the last twenty-five years in the whole United States has been $1,583,644,934, and to this immense sum California alone contributed $1,094,919,098, nearly all of which is gold. Nevada is credited with having yielded over $221,000,000, in silver and gold, while Utah, though reputed to abound in mineral wealth, has thus far only produced some $25,000,000, for her mines have but recently attracted the attention of capitalists, who now work them in a proper manner. Colorado seems to beat Utah, having produced some $30,000,000, while the united yield of Washington Territory and Oregon was but little over $25,000,000. Since the excitement caused by the discovery of gold has died out, and mining is systematically carried on, the production has steadily increased. In 1873 the actual yield of the Pacific Slope was $80,287,436, whereas for the year 1872 it was only $70,236,914, which shows a gain of about fourteen per cent. The increase is mostly in silver, and meets, therefore, the unusually great demand which has lately been made for this metal. England secures the bulk of the production.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FLOWING INTO THE SOUTH.—Since several of the Southern States have exempted capital invested in the development of their internal resources from taxation Northern and foreign capital has begun to find profitable investment there. Many companies have been formed to develop the rice fields of South Carolina, the forests of Florida and Georgia and to manufacture the raw cotton adjacent to the plantations. The English co-operative associations, we learn from our exchanges, are looking southward for fields of profitable investment, and one company of English co-operative rice planters, with a capital of two million dollars, will soon begin operations near Charleston. The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, commenting upon these facts, very pertinently remarks:—"Some anxiety was recently expressed to get an itinerant newspaper excursion party to come here and be made much of. The parties who were so eager to capture and entertain these festive quill-drivers had a great deal better bestir themselves to attract sober and well-to-do Englishmen, who have money to spend."

The Herald's Influence Upon Travel and Recent Historical Events.

In all ages books of travel have held a high place in literature. Herodotus, the father of history, was a great traveller, and had he lived in our day he would have been a distinguished journalist. Xenophon was as great as a war correspondent as he was active and skilful in conducting the retreat of the ten thousand. Julius Cæsar proved by his "Commentaries" that he was as efficient at the front as would be required by the most exacting newspaper. These are perhaps the best examples in the ancient world of men possessing the true journalistic instinct. Had there been newspapers in their day their letters would have first appeared in the newspapers or else the correspondents would have anticipated them, both in the daily journals and in book narratives. Nowadays soldiers seldom write the stories of their campaigns because the army correspondent does it so much better. Indeed, there is no overestimating the influence of the modern newspaper upon the literature of travel and events. This is well illustrated by three books, which have just appeared from the press in England and this country, by three correspondents of the HERALD. These are the works of Mr. Stanley on the campaigns of the English in Abyssinia and Ashantee, Mr. MacGahan's "Campaigning on the Oxus" and Mr. O'Kelly's "Mambie Land." Three more interesting or valuable books have not been published this season, and each of them represents a different quarter of the globe. What Mr. MacGahan says in his preface, "I travelled through a strange country under strange circumstances," is true of both the others. King Theodorus and King Koffee gave Mr. Stanley themes that were unique in interest, and their efforts at resisting the English will long continue among the episodes of history. Mr. O'Kelly penetrated what for a number of years had been a *terra incognita*, and in revealing the condition of the Cuban insurgents gave the world a story of one of those determined struggles for independence which form the most brilliant pages in the history of civilization. These narratives are necessarily an account, to some extent, of the personal adventures of each of the correspondents, for the missions upon which the HERALD sent them required intrepid courage as well as acute observation and graphic descriptive powers. And each of them has supplemented his journalistic labors with a book, which is even a more striking testimonial to the greatness of modern journalism than to his literary ability. These books are typical of recent progress, Herodotus and Xenophon and Cæsar being turned from the traveller and warrior into journalists and war correspondents; the news necessities of the hour affording the opportunities for works that will last long enough to celebrate the necessities which brought them into existence.

Let us glance for a moment at the work accomplished by these young writers. The English resolved to make war upon the King of Abyssinia, and Mr. Stanley was directed to represent the HERALD throughout the struggle. So thoroughly was this service performed that we had full accounts of everything that happened in Dr. Johnson's "Happy Valley," from the landing of the English till the fall of Magdala. But the influence of journalism upon the important events of the century was not yet sufficiently recognized to call for the reproduction of Mr. Stanley's account of the Abyssinian war. The strides of the HERALD were so rapid, however, that when he was intrusted with a second mission—the discovery of Livingstone—a book became a necessity, and after his third expedition—that with Sir Garnet Wolseley—there was a literary demand for the story of Magdala as well as of Ashantee. Mr. MacGahan made the journey into Central Asia with the Russian forces, and was the only correspondent present at the fall of Khiva. All this the readers of the HERALD well know, for they had the pleasure of perusing his letters detailing his adventures and the progress of the Russian army as they came to us full of interest and fresh with intelligence. He indeed travelled through a strange country under strange circumstances, and his descriptions of the manners, customs and feelings of the almost unknown people among whom his journalistic duties sent him are among the highest contributions ever made to the American press. It is well known that Mr. O'Kelly took his life in his hand when he undertook to bring us news of the Cuban insurrection. But he proved himself a brave man and an able correspondent, and we find the press of the country speaking in kindly terms of the value of the information his book contains. These three books represent only three of the more striking feats of the HERALD, and they are only part of the work of a single year. But at the same time they represent the vast field of journalistic enterprise and show what a vast power the press has become, both in the gathering of news and the writing of history. In all the history of literature there is nothing more marked than the fact that the news necessities and news facilities of one newspaper in one year should have called out three such books as these.

Simplicity and Safety in Railroad Management.

As the number of railways so rapidly increases it is encouraging to find new and well matured plans devised for the prevention of accidents. At the present time, when the railroads are crowded with passenger traffic and everybody who can leave home is projecting a tour or journey on the rail, it is opportune to call attention to an invaluable paper recently read in England by Captain Tyler, the Chief Inspector of Railways.

This experienced and practical engineer, in the paper referred to, seeks to secure simplicity in the signal systems of the great trunk lines as the *sine quâ non* of all safety, speed and economy in their management. The few and eminently simple features of his plan, designed to displace the cumbrous confusion that now prevails, even where railroading has attained its greatest perfection, deserve to be widely published and pondered by those on whose skill thousands of lives depend for safety.

One of the most important proposals, Captain Tyler argues, is the combination of the "slotting system" with the locking and other apparatus now used, to prevent disasters arising from mistakes of the signalmen. By the "slotting system" the connections of a signal are such that the arm of the lever may be raised to show "danger" by a signalman in either of two neighboring cabins, while the indication "clear" can be displayed only by joint action of the signalmen in both cabins. Every notification which allows the locomotive driver to go ahead is thus checked and doubly certified. This simple and common sense contrivance, conjoined with repeaters to tell the signalman how the index is working, and the concatenation of neighboring stations for mutual correction of signals would evidently avert many of the terrible accidents, especially those which befall lightning express trains, running by hundreds of minor depots without stop.

The preservation of intervals between trains is another aspect of the subject which a quite recent accident on one of the great through lines of the Middle States shows has been too little studied by our railway managers. The rule of allowing ten minute or more intervals has been well tried in this country and Europe; but the result is conclusive against every scheme of time intervals. No matter what the time allowed may be, in case of a train breaking down failures will occur in the disabled train sending back promptly to warn the on-coming train. The only reliable method of intervalling is by telegraph, working either by hand or automatically, so as to inform the engineer, say every two miles (as is done on some of the English railroads) whether he can advance safely. By this arrangement special loops of the telegraph wires are provided, and the instant a train is disabled the brakeman severs the wire and thus notifies the signalman at either end of the section that the track is blocked. On all great lines, where trains follow each other at short intervals, because the traffic is heavy, the profits must be large enough to justify the expense of constructing such telegraphic apparatus. In carrying out such a system in times of fog it is, of course, necessary for the signalmen to stand near the telegraph stations and give the engine drivers detonating warnings and intimations. Difficult as this must be in England, where fogs so often prevail, it is quite feasible in the United States, requiring only a somewhat larger number of trained employés.

Captain Tyler has done a great service to his profession and to the world in thus presenting the programme of simplicity in lieu of that of multiplicity and confusion. In his elaborate paper he shows that the threefold pledge of safety lies in the observance of signals by the engine driver, in the working of points and signals by signalmen and in the secured communication of signalmen with one another.

The ventilation of the subject will do good by exciting investigation and securing improvements in his plans, even if they are defective. The elements of human frailty and mechanical failure must ever develop themselves in railway management, but they may be reduced to a minimum. The authorities can secure this by training their responsible employés, by providing them abundantly with the apparatus for discharging their duties and by maintaining a discipline among them which, while it permits no looseness, does not overtax their energies.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The comet looks like a planet with the Shah's plume in his hat.

Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Pichler, of St. Petersburg Library notoriety, died of apoplexy, June 3.

In Chicago a female sexton reserves the best graves for the young men.

Captain T. S. Fillebrown, United States Navy, is quartered at the Astor House.

Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, had congestion of the brain, but is better.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln landed at Cherbourg from New York June 22, and went to Paris.

General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The correspondence between B. Hill and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is to be continued.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, family and suite will stay six weeks at Sandown.

In 1872 Paris had 3,182 lunatics. Now the number in asylums is 6,723. Increase attributable to politics.

The Geographical Society of Rome is discussing a plan of instruction for Miani's two Central African pigmies.

News of Williams' picnics is regarded as of more consequence in many streets in the city than the most reliable information of the comet.

Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, has returned from Rome with a gift from the Pope of Raphael's Transfiguration, made in mosaic.

The London *Church Herald* says that John Bunyan was "a sectarian of some natural ability and no small literary power and popularity."

French printers recently made M. Cremieux regard certain proceedings in the Assembly with "an impossible countenance" for "impassible."

Picnic Williams is not the one referred to as "the immortal" of that name, but he will live long in the memories of the little Arabs whom he takes out to their first day's delight in the country.

In Paris the republicans say, *apropos* to the Duke de Rochefoucauld's resignation of the position of Ambassador at London, that "he will no longer compromise the republic abroad, and he may ruin the monarchy at home."

Mr. Branscombe, recently United States Consul at Manchester, England, received, on leaving, a testimonial from the merchants recognizing his good offices "in mitigating the burden of the protective duties."—Mitigate is an excellent name for it.

General Beauregard is reported as having received and accepted an offer from the Argentine Republic to become its chief engineer—at a salary of $20,000 a year—to direct the construction of defensive works. Take care. He was one of our chief engineers.

The Philadelphia cremation hoax was last seen travelling, as a truth, in the columns of a Bucharest paper—*La Roumanie*. The Roumanian editor moralized on the promptitude with which Americans put in practice what others discussed as theories and possibilities.

The Duchess of Magenta, while getting out of her carriage at the church door at Versailles, fell, but was not hurt. An ex-Minister rushed to assist her, when the Duchess, who had regained her feet in an instant, said:—"You see, M. le Duc, I can get up when I fall sooner than ministers can."

What is the condition of the female foot in Chicago? The Detroit *Free Press* wonders what the Chicago women will do with these useful members, since it is decided that on Western railroads people cannot occupy two places. We have no respect for a community that fails in that essential point, the woman's foot.

In Athens the Court of Appeals recognized the justice of the demand of the Turkish government for the treasures found by Schliemann at Troy, as in accordance with the concession; but as Schliemann is a citizen of the United States there was a diplomatic protest from our representative, and before this was settled the treasures were spirited away. Therefore they will not just yet go to Constantinople.